

FIFTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

January 19 and 20, 1869.



WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION BUILDING,
CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.
1869.

Officers of the Society.

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York.	1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware.
1835. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Ala.	1854. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C.
1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York.	1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Mississippi.
1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia.	1854. Rev. Rob't J. Breekinridge, D. D., Ky.
1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey.	1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio.
1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.	1854. Henry Stoddard, Esq., Ohio.
1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware.	1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md.
1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England.	1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois.
1841. Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Mass.	1854. Hon. Edward Bates, Missouri.
1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I.	1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.
1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J.	1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri.
1845. Rt. Rev. Chas. P. Melvaine, D. D., O.	1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California.
1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.	1855. Hon. Henry Dutton, Connecticut.
1848. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Me.	1856. Hon. George F. Patten, Maine.
1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn.	1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia.
1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia.	1859. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., N. Y.
1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia.	1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., N. J.
1849. Hon. Robert J. Walker, D. C.	1861. Richard T. Haines, Esq., N. J.
1850. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania.	1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.
1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1861. Hon. John Bell, Tennessee.
1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.	1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York.
1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York.	1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island.
1853. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey.	1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y.
1853. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn.	1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.
1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Penn.	1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania.
1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y.	1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J.
1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi.	1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
1854. Rev. Osmon C. Baker, D. D., N. H.	1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y.	1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn.	1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. HON. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS.....Conn.	1852. HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.....N. Y.
1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....R. I.	1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....R. I.
1840. REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.....Conn.	1853. HON. ALBERT FEARING.....Mass.
1840. REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.....Mass.	1854. REV. RALPH R. GURLEY.....D. C.
1841. FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq.....Miss.	1854. HON. FRANKLIN PIERCE.....N. H.
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL.D.....N. Y.	1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq.....N. Y.
1845. REV. WM. McLAIN, D. D.....D. C.	1857. DANIEL HUEY, Esq.....Ill.
1846. HERMAN CAMP, Esq.....N. Y.	1858. CHARLES B. NEW, Esq.....Miss.
1851. HENRY STODDARD, Esq.....Ohio.	1858. REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.....Conn.
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D.....N. J.	1858. REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.....Mass.
1852. WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq.....La.	1860. HON. WILLIAM NASH.....Vt.
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....Md.	1864. DR. ALEXANDER GUY.....Ohio.
	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....Pa.

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1869.

VERMONT.—Gen. John W. Phelps.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

CONNECTICUT—William S. Charnley, Esq., Charles L. Chaplain, Esq., Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. Henry Barnard, Rev. William W. Turner, Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, Heman H. Barbour, Esq., Daniel Phillips, Esq., James B. Hosmer, Esq., Daniel P. Crosby, Esq., Charles Seymour, Esq.

NEW YORK.—Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., William Tracy, Esq., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Moses Allen, Esq., Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. James W. Beekman, Sidney A. Schieffelin, Esq., Wm. B. Wedgwood, Esq., Thos. A. Davenport, Esq., Isaac T. Smith, Esq.

NEW JERSEY.—Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Rev. Edward R. Craven, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D., Rev. J. Kelsey Burr, Dr. Joseph Cross.

PENNSYLVANIA.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Edward D. Marchant, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, James M. Ferguson, Esq., Rev. Samuel F. Appleton, Rev. John W. Dulles, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., James P. Michellon, Esq.

FIFTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

JANUARY 19, 1869.

OBITUARY.

Since the last Annual Meeting five of the Vice-Presidents of the Society have been removed by death, viz: Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, for eighteen years the esteemed President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, one of our most influential as well as earliest friends; Hon. EDWARD COLES, of Pennsylvania, who, in 1819, emancipated and settled in Illinois the slaves whom he had inherited from his father's estate, and, in 1855, made himself a Life Director of this Society by the contribution of one thousand dollars; Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, ever ready and willing to do anything in his power for the welfare of his fellow-men; and Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, of New York, who rendered valuable services as a Manager of the Society during his residence in this city.

Two of the Delegates, who attended the meeting of the Board of Directors one year ago, have also ceased from their labors, viz: Hon. GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY, of New York, one of the early supporters of this enterprise, and who witnessed the departure of the first emigrants for Western Africa, and gave the closing months of his life, even to his last day, to the labor of raising funds for the promotion of the cause; and HENRY H. REYNOLDS, Esq., of New York, whose interest in the work of

Finances.

African Colonization was intelligent and abiding, contributing statedly and liberally of his means for its promotion.

It is proper to mention the death of HUGH DAVEY EVANS, Esq., of Maryland, President of the Maryland State Colonization Society, having been officially connected with it since its organization. His most important service in this regard was the formation of a code of laws for Maryland in Liberia, the merits of which are so great that eminent jurists have declared that few States in the American Union but would be benefited by its adoption.

In the removal of these Vice-Presidents and laborers, this Society is bereaved of great public and private worth, and of efficient aid in its work of benevolence and philanthropy.

FINANCES.

The balance in the Treasury, January 1st, 1868, was.....	\$8,425 51
The receipts for the succeeding twelve months have been from	
Donations.....	26,009 99
Legacies.....	16,794 37
Other sources, including \$6,681.25 from sale of invested funds.....	13,836 41
Making a total of.....	65,066 28
The payments have been for the transportation of emigrants from their homes to the port of embarkation and for their support on the voyage and for the first six months after landing in Liberia.....	30,664 54
For repairs and sailing the ship Golconda.....	15,609 92
The Government of Liberia for the care of recaptured Africans, and for salaries of Secretaries and Agents at home and in Liberia; paper and printing the African Repository; taxes and insurance on Colonization Building; counsel fees in litigated Will cases, and postage, printing, and other expenses.....	17,114 17
Making a total of.....	63,388 63
Balance in the Treasury, December 31, 1868.....	1,677 65

Emigrants Sent.

During the last three years our Treasury has been enriched with about seventy thousand dollars from the estate of one who had long been a generous friend—the late Eben Fairchild, Esq., of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and within the last few weeks some six thousand dollars, the result of legacies specifically devised by the late Hon. Edward Coles, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These estates are closed—the assistance thus rendered to the great cause, which the testators loved in life, has been most timely and providential.

Appreciating the high purposes for which this Society and Liberia were founded and which they promise to fulfill, Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, has lately magnanimously transmitted his contribution of one thousand pounds, (\$6,606.14,) “to be laid out in sending persons to Liberia in whom it is unmistakably evident that they have the highest welfare of Africa at heart.” Such liberality shall never be forgotten, and it is hoped may be followed by the liberal and wealthy at home and abroad.

The financial prospects of the Society cannot but be contemplated with solicitude. During the war the expenditures were diminished in consequence of the suspension of emigration to Africa. Thus a fund accumulated, which has been used to meet the increased calls for passage. Within the last three years the Society’s outlays have exceeded the receipts by sixty-three thousand dollars. The excess in the Treasury is thereby almost exhausted, and if its income be not speedily and largely augmented the work must be considerably reduced.

EMIGRANTS SENT.

The Golconda, which was mentioned one year ago to have sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, with 312 emigrants,

Emigrants Sent.

anchored off Monrovia, December 24, 1867, after a pleasant passage of thirty-six days. Visiting Cape Mount and Grand Bassa, and landing the people destined for those points, she left Monrovia, January 26, and arrived at Baltimore, March 10.

The Golconda cleared at Baltimore, April 21, and at Savannah, May 14, on her fourth voyage for Liberia, with four hundred and fifty-one emigrants, the majority of whom were from Georgia, viz: twelve from Savannah, five from Augusta, twenty-five from Sparta, thirty-seven from Marion, and two hundred and four from Columbus; twelve from Mobile and thirty-nine from Eufaula, Alabama; forty-two from Columbus, Mississippi; sixty-five from Ridge, South Carolina; nine from Nashville, Tennessee; and one from Washington, D. C.

They chose as their places of settlement: Monrovia, sixty-nine; Cape Palmas, ninety; and Grand Bassa, two hundred and ninety-two.

Of the avocations, sixty-five of the adult males reported themselves as farmers, eleven carpenters, seven blacksmiths, four shoemakers, four barbers, two house-painters, two confectioners, one plasterer, one bricklayer, one butcher, one gardener, one coppersmith, and one engineer. Sixty-eight could read, and forty could read and write.

Of church communicants forty-four were connected with the Methodist denomination and sixty-two with the Baptist. Five were ministers of the Gospel, one of them being accompanied by two of the deacons and some thirty members of his former congregation.

Many of the farmers and mechanics were supplied with tools. Turning lathes and machinery for grist and saw mills, for which ample water-power abounds in Liberia, were taken by several parties; and no charge was made for the transporta-

Emigrants Sent.

tion of all such articles. A few took considerable merchandise and cash with them. One man is known to have had eight hundred dollars in gold when he embarked.

Preparations had been made for the passage of as many emigrants as the Golconda could comfortably accommodate, and it was a great disappointment that so many failed when so many wanted to go. A good margin had been reserved for failures. But some from one cause and some from another did not make their appearance, and there was no time left for others to take their places.

It is asserted, by the worthy leader of the expected party of one hundred persons from Halifax, North Carolina, that the letter containing an order for their transportation to Baltimore to embark was "taken from the post office and kept by another man" than him to whom it was addressed, and telegrams sent to him were not delivered until too late to reach the vessel.

A prominent citizen of Sparta, Georgia, wrote, April 29th:

"Four days of election in this State last week has made the black man hope for better things than Liberia. After all the names I had yesterday, professing to be good and true, only twenty-five, little and big, made their appearance and left to-day in the cars for Savannah, and these were beset on all sides, but stood the storm."

Touching the applicants at Mobile, Alabama, the esteemed Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in that city, states—

"Two-thirds of the people (some of whom had disposed of their furniture) backed out. Great influence was exerted by a number of gentlemen to prevent their departure."

The Golconda dropped anchor off Monrovia, June 19, and touching at Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas to land the emi-

Emigrants Sent.

grants, set sail for Baltimore, where she arrived September 7, having had a pleasant run of thirty-two days from Monrovia.

Two young men from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were landed at Grand Bassa, June 30, having reached the coast in a trader, and their six months' support defrayed by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The number of emigrants sent during the year were four hundred and fifty-three, or one hundred and eighty less than in 1867; and the total emigration under the auspices of the Colonization Society and at its expense, twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety five persons.

It was deemed expedient to intermit the customary fall expedition, as there were not sufficient funds in the Treasury or at command to send a suitable company of people in the Golconda, and a charter was accepted for her to Liverpool, where she can be coppered and put in order for future service much cheaper than in this country. She cleared from Baltimore September 27, and arrived at Liverpool December 2. Her return is expected in time to start next May on the regular spring voyage for Liberia.

Table showing the number of emigrants and the places where they settled in Liberia by the several trips of the Golconda.

PLACE.	TIME OF SAILING.				TOTAL.
	Nov. 21, 1866.	May 30, 1867.	Nov. 18, 1867.	May 18, 1866.	
Cape Mount.....	155	.....	49	.....	204
Carysburg.....	181	53	.....	.....	234
Sinou.....	206	76	.....	.....	282
Cape Palmas.....	58	60	.....	90	208
Monrovia.....	.....	10	.....	69	79
Grand Bassa.....	.....	122	263	292	677
	600	321	312	451	1684

The People in their New Homes.

Of the foregoing emigrants, three hundred and twenty-nine of the male adults were of some fixed industrial pursuit; one hundred and one could read and write, and two hundred and seventeen could read; and four hundred were communicants of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist denominations—fifteen being licensed Ministers of the Gospel; thus demonstrating our work to be largely missionary in its operation, as we send not merely a few missionaries, but a whole colony of civilized people; and they, too, of the same race, and having a common origin and the same sympathies of those among whom they go.

THE PEOPLE IN THEIR NEW HOMES.

It will be noticed that about three times as many emigrants located at Grand Bassa as at either of the other places named. Our agent there, Mr. Daniel F. Smith, thus reports, under date of October 5, 1868:—

“Since the first company of 122 persons have been off of the Society, they have dispersed in different parts of this county—mostly at Finley—are doing well, and have as fair prospects for future usefulness as any; and, I venture to say, far better than they could possibly have had in the United States. The present condition of this, and the succeeding party of 263, is as good and better than any emigrants, not wealthy, could be expected to find in any country. They continue in the enjoyment of good health, and are busy in cultivating their farms, and making preparations for living. During the session of our last Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the Petit Jury was composed almost entirely of these new comers, and they acted with as much propriety and good sense as any of our jurors do. Some might suppose that there would be a

The People in their New Homes.

general cry, 'I want to go back,' but I can report that such is not the case. They seem to be satisfied—at least so they tell me—and they speak very freely to me on the subject."

Mr. Alexander Herron, an emigrant from Columbus, Georgia, wrote as follows to the Rev. Mr. Cook, of that city, who has since joined him in Grand Bassa County:—

"We do not find it as warm as in America in summer, and as for what you have heard about Liberia, it is all true. It is a good country, I assure you. You may know that I think so, for there is nothing to induce me to come back to America. I have nothing to discourage me, but everything says come. Our money is in the earth, and all that is required is to work. No person that expects to make a living by labor will fall out with the place. I want you to see some of the Woodfolk family and tell them that this is the place for them. Remember me to all the churches and inquiring friends."

Mr. Henry Pearson thus addressed his son at Sparta, Georgia:—

"The Lord has graciously blessed me thus far in permitting me to reach Cape Palmas, and I am perfectly contented. Say to all my friends, colored and white, that I am not at Cuba, as many said I'd be, but I am safe at Cape Palmas, where I am perfectly free and happy, and living under a Government of my own color. Here I enjoy the sweet blessings of freedom to the highest degree. Here we have churches where we can worship God without fear of disturbance; and schools where our children are taught in the things of wisdom, both spiritual and temporal. Oh! it is a fine country; therefore come and be forever free and happy, and your children after you."

The following are extracts from a letter from Rev. Hardy

Applications for Settlement.

Ryan, formerly a member of the Mississippi Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed to the Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., and published by him in the New Orleans Advocate:—

“I to-day inform you that I am safe at Monrovia. One lone star waves over our happy land—a good country for freedmen. Doctor, my dear brother, I am now a good deal nigher Jerusalem than I was there. Tell my brethren here is a field large for them. I am fifteen miles from the tribe from which my grandfather came out. I am glad to say that I have returned to my native home. I did not come here to forsake my field of labor. I thought I had a good opening to return to preach to my people—where the Gospel is much needed. Oh! that we had a thousand ministers to commence this mighty work! There are two things here to do, one is to civilize, the other to Christianize. This is a good country for freedmen to live. The ground is rich. Industry and economy, in a few years, will make it the star of the world.”

APPLICATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

In various parts of the United States numbers continue to look to Liberia, with the double purpose of improving their own condition and aiding in the spread of civilization and Christianity among the natives of Africa. In each case the movement is not influenced by any agency of the Colonization Society, but spontaneous, the result of their own inquiries and reflections.

Since the departure of our last expedition, applications for passage to Liberia have been received from parties residing at or near Portland, Maine; Wilkins, Pennsylvania; Windsor, Roxobel, St. John, and Halifax, North Carolina; Ridge, Mullin's Depot, and Mars' Bluff, South Carolina; Montgomery and

Applications for Settlement.

Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Columbus and Sharon, Mississippi; Sparta and Columbus, Georgia; and Dover and Nashville, Tennessee.

The following copy of one of these applications, from a colored member of the Legislature of Alabama, is given as showing the motives and the character and promise of usefulness of those applying:

"I write to inquire if there can be transportation furnished for emigrants to Liberia. If so, when will your next vessel sail, and where from? There are several families in the vicinity of this place that desire to go out as soon as possible. I am of the opinion that Africa is the black man's only hope in this world. There is not, to my mind, a shadow of hope for equal rights and justice in this land, and, therefore, no inducement for a colored man who loves freedom and its train of blessings to continue here. I am now ready and willing to cast in my lot with the noble band who are struggling in Liberia for Africa's moral redemption; that she may be given to our children as an earthly heritage for succeeding generations. There are among those desiring to emigrate from this section, carpenters, brickmasons, plasterers, farmers, ministers, &c., &c. Nearly all of the children can read, and many of them write legible hands."

An intelligent young man who visited one of the companies above named reports:

"I saw the most of them, and they are a fine lot of hard-working, respectable people, all possessing some handicraft, and, as far as I could judge, strong in their convictions. Their leader is a marvel of energy and zeal. He has over two hundred emigrants, and from the judgment he exercised in selecting them, there is no need of my making remarks."

Affairs in Liberia.

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

Peace, and agricultural and commercial development, continue to prevail in Liberia. In the last annual message of President Warner it is stated that the revenue for the year ending September 30, was more than one-third greater than that for 1863, with decided prospects of increase.

On the 14th of September, 1867, the House of Representatives, "having carefully assorted and counted the votes polled at the biennial election, held May 7, 1867, for President and Vice-President," declared Rev. James S. Payne and Hon. Joseph T. Gibson to have been elected respectively to those offices.

Mr. Payne was inaugurated President January 6, 1868, and immediately entered on his duties. The new incumbent was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1819; was taken to Monrovia, when ten years of age, by his father, Rev. David M. Payne; received his education in the colony; entered the Liberia Conference of the Methodist E. Church in 1840; visited this country, and was ordained by Bishop Janes in 1848, and was appointed to prominent positions, until a failure of voice, in 1859, compelled him to desist from the active duties of the ministry.

Mr. Payne is the fourth President of Liberia. A leading purpose of his administration is stated to be to bring about a closer and more friendly intercourse between the citizens of the Republic proper and the more advanced interior tribes, with a view of having the latter incorporated into their political institutions, and form one people with them. This aboriginal population is represented (not having been brought into contact with those deleterious influences to which the Coast tribes have been subjected) as possessing much national independence

The Liberia College.

and force, fond of agriculture and trade, and as promising most hopeful subjects for the progress of Christian civilization.

THE LIBERIA COLLEGE.

This institution, established in 1851, has now suitable buildings at Monrovia for its needs for some years to come; a library of several thousand volumes, with a fund of five thousand dollars for its increase, and an able faculty, all of African descent and acclimated. Two classes have been conducted through the entire collegiate course, and a Preparatory Department is in active operation.

Schools and seminaries of learning are greatly needed in Liberia. With a population of several thousand civilized inhabitants increased by continual accessions from immigration, and of several hundred thousand natives in the process of civilization, foreign aid is indispensable for their support.

It has been estimated that in the last six years about six millions of dollars have been contributed by one hundred and twenty-five donors toward founding or endowing thirty-two Universities and Colleges and nine Theological Seminaries, all for the benefit of the young men of the United States.

This is well—noble; but will not some of the friends of Liberia secure for themselves the honor of founding and perpetuating the literary institutions of that struggling Republic, thus becoming the benefactors of a benighted race and a vast continent?

The value of Liberia College as an important instrumentality in the diffusion of light and truth, and the encouraging efforts in this country, at this time, of its able and judicious President, Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, were recognized and commended by

West African Trade.

the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at their late annual meeting, as follows:

"It has occurred to your Committee to suggest that, in addition to the educational facilities supplied by the Board, the College of Liberia may become very hopeful in meeting the want so deeply felt by the Missions of educated native pastors. That institution is in need of funds, and it is hoped its worthy President, Roberts, now in this country, will not be permitted to return without carrying back generous benefactions for the College. In what way can Christians, having the ability, more effectually give an impulse to that institution, and, at the same time, subserve the interests of our Missions in Africa, than by endowing scholarships in the College for native converts preparing for the Ministry?"

*
WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

To meet the rapidly increasing wants of the trade between England and the West Coast of Africa, THE BRITISH AND AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY announce that they intend to start, early this year, the Bonny, the first of three steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool to Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Old Calabar, and Fernando Po. These vessels are being specially constructed on the Clyde, and will make the third line of steamers plying between the two continents.

The commercial marine of Liberia is stated to consist of forty-seven vessels, of which four belong at Cape Mount, fifteen at Monrovia, thirteen at Grand Bassa, and fifteen at Cape Palmas. To these have been added the new schooner "James M. Waterbury," dispatched from New York, April 28, 1868,

Our Work.

in charge of a colored captain, mate, and crew, to a young and enterprising firm of Liberians at Monrovia.

The Legislatures of the States of Vermont, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire have recently passed resolutions urging the Federal Government to establish, at an early day, regular steamship mail service with Liberia, as it has with so many other countries. Petitions to Congress have been signed by influential citizens favoring this measure, and also praying for the passage of an act admitting the products of Liberia into the ports of the United States free of duties. This Society memorialized Congress, at its last session, for an appropriation for the transmission of a monthly mail direct from this country to Liberia and back, and for aid to meet the numerous applications for passage to that Republic.

The growth of Liberia and its special relations to this country, the preference of her people for commercial exchange with our citizens, the virgin market to be opened to American manufactures, and the facilities which would be afforded for emigration, call for such action by the National authorities as will afford direct and regular communication between our ports and those of the daughter Republic in Africa, and will remove that discrimination which compels Liberian products to seek other markets.

OUR WORK.

Before closing this report it may be well to suggest two reasons which should, at this time especially, excite the interest and call forth the liberal contributions of every patriot, philanthropist, and Christian.

FIRST. Conceding the right of the colored people of this country to continue here, and the advantage to the dominant race that they should remain, yet is it not their privilege and

Our Work.

for their interest to migrate to their ancestral continent, where they can hope to attain to the full manhood and vigor of an independent national life; to a land apparently reserved for them, and particularly adapted to their capabilities and wants?

SECOND. Do not the dispensations of Providence seem to indicate that Africa is to be rescued from heathen darkness and blessed with the light of Christian civilization mainly, by her own exiled children returning with the arts of civilization and the ordinances of religion? One of the noticeable movements of the day is the growing desire on the part of the most industrious, enterprising, intelligent, and pious of the colored men of the South to remove to Liberia, not only in the hope of improving their own condition, but by the higher and holier motive of doing what they can for the redemption of their fatherland. Shall this country thus pay back to Africa a portion of the great debt due her?

In a work of such magnitude and of such importance, let the friends of the race unite their prayers and continue their efforts until, under the Divine blessing, the waste places of Ethiopia "become fair as Eden, and fruitful as the garden of the Lord."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1868.* Cr.

Received Donations and Collections	\$26,009 99	Paid Passage and support of Emigrants	\$30,664 54
“ Legacies	16,794 37	“ Sailing expenses and repairs of Golconda	15,609 92
“ Interest on Investments	3,150 58	“ Taxes and Insurance on Colonization Building	786 38
“ Investments realized	6,681 25	“ Paper and Printing “The African Repository”	1,672 00
“ Rents from Colonization Building	2,288 55	“ The Government of Liberia, balance for support of Recaptured Africans	477 42
“ Subscriptions for “The African Repository”	164 35	“ Salaries of Secretaries, Printing Report and Circulars, Stationery, Postages, &c.	7,057 36
“ Earnings of ship Golconda	779 13	“ Salaries and Travelling expenses of Agents and expenses of Litigated Will cases, &c.	6,182 09
“ Passage and expenses of emigrants	302 55	“ Operations in Liberia, including salaries of Agents and Physicians	938 92
“ Sundries	470 00		
Receipts	56,640 77	Disbursements	63,388 63
Balance on hand January 1, 1868	8,425 51	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1869	1,677 65
Total	65,066 28	Total	65,066 28

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1868, and found them correctly kept and properly vouched.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1869.

JOSEPH S. ROPES,
Chairman.

ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Baptist Church, 13th street, near G, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, January 19, 1869, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., of Boston.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York,* Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, of Liberia,† and the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York.‡

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of New Jersey, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the gentlemen who have favored us with addresses this evening, and that copies be requested for publication.

The benediction was pronounced by the pastor of the church, Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., when the Society adjourned, to meet at their rooms to-morrow at 12 o'clock M.

WEDNESDAY, *January 20, 1869.*

The American Colonization Society met at their rooms this day pursuant to adjournment, President Latrobe in the chair

The minutes of the last annual meeting and of the meeting held last evening were read and approved.

* See page 22. † See page 30.

‡ Indisposition and a pressure of duties have prevented Dr. Haight from furnishing a copy of his address in time for publication in this connection. It will be published in the African Repository, and probably in a separate pamphlet.

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The Chair appointed the Rev. Drs. Maclean and Abercombio and Hon. D. S. Gregory a Committee to nominate a President and Vice Presidents for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made a report recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, and nominating the Hon. William C. Alexander, of New Jersey, Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York, and James B. Hosmer, Esq., of Connecticut, as additional Vice Presidents. The Committee also recommended that the year of their first election be hereafter given to each on the records of the Society.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee. (SEE PAGE 3.)

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at such place as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

Attest,

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

ADDRESS OF REV. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.,

EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

It occurs to me, in approaching this great subject, that we are enlarging the area of freedom on the plan that infinite wisdom put into operation in early ages and has employed even down to our times for the advancement of the human race and populating of the globe. When the dispersion of Babel builders scattered colonies abroad, it was but repeating on a broader platform the separation of those who survived the deluge and became colonists of Asia, Europe, and Africa.

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History, poetry, and fiction, even heathen mythology and vague traditions, have chronicled the planting of colonies on inhospitable shores, the struggles of infant settlements, long years of hardships, when tempests and cold and heat and famine and pestilence and war, discouragements, disasters, treason, desertion, death, all evils dire have rocked in the storm the cradle of infant nations—nations that in the future of their manhood became rivals and foes and perished by each other's hands. The Great Sea separated Carthage and Rome, but they were both colonies, frowning their hate across the waters and thirsting for each other's blood. Rome sent her colonies, like the light of the sun, into all the world, and her people unto the ends of the earth. Her ruins, dug from the soil of every country in Europe, are the dumb but eloquent witnesses of the civilization she carried into Gaul and Britain and through them to the spot where now a new world gathers her sons in the capitol that bears a name more illustrious than Hannibal or Cæsar. Roman law—the science of jurisprudence—by Roman progress round the earth, has made itself a living part of the government of every civilized race of men.

And when God left men in England and on the continent to become the oppressors of their kind, so as to drive the colonists from Britain and Holland and France to Jamestown and Plymouth and Manhattan, He, the Infinite and Eternal, with whom a thousand years are but as one day, was only sowing the seed of that glorious harvest which now waves in beauty and abundance from the rock-bound coast of New England to the golden gates of the setting sun.

Colonization was the germ; emigration has fructified and brought it onward. It has been born and nurtured and has grown to be a power in the earth; it reaches across a continent; it opens its arms to the old world, from which it came, and asks the people of all lands to come and find a home.

Where, do you ask, are the tribes who once peopled the forests and the plains now covered with cities and vexed with

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railways and ploughs? Gone! and another, a better, happier, more useful race dwells on the graves of a departed people.

Such is the order of Providence and nature both, and, perhaps, it will be the order of things in the revolution of cycles that mark the roll of the earth through succeeding ages of time. The population of the globe has steadily advanced in numbers, and will, while barbarism disappears before the advance of civilization. The races that reject God and debase humanity perish upon the approach of the higher order and type of men as the darkness of midnight flies at dawn. Thus the aggregate of human happiness grows on earth. If he who makes two blades of corn grow where one only grew before is a public benefactor, how much higher the benediction conferred by him who makes a mighty nation of intelligent, useful, Christian, happy people live and thrive and rejoice where savage barbarity, misery and sin for untold ages of wretchedness have had their dark and horrid reign.

We plant Christian missions in the islands of the sea, and they cast away their idols to the moles and the bats; but the converted natives, the regenerated people, do not multiply and grow. They are dying out: the murmur of the ocean on their coral shores is the nation's dirge. But another race is coming—is there—is planting and sowing and buying and selling and building, worshipping God, marrying and multiplying, and the islands of the sea are rejoicing in God's law, His law of production, of civilization, of propagating nations.

This process is very simple—silent, indeed, like all the great forces of nature, but like them, also, resistless and inevitable. He who taketh up the isles as a very little thing, who guides the destinies of nations and individuals, and sees the end from the beginning, manages the course of empire with infinite skill and works stupendous results.

There lies, a few days' sail to the east of us, a land in the shadow of death. Centuries of darkness and despair have brooded over its inhabitants, who have obeyed the law of depraved humanity in going onward and downward in misery

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and sin, without the restraining influence of education or religion. The sun shines there as on us, but there is no healing in his beams. The moon and stars look as lovingly on the mountains and rivers

“Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sands;”

but moon and starlight is cold and brings no life to souls that are dead in sin. There man has gone down in the scale of being toward brutes that devour each other, till human life has ceased to be worth a straw and blood is cheaper than water. The mind staggers under the thought that there is a land, a continent, where the death of a chieftain is the signal for the sacrifice of scores of his fellow-men on his sepulchre! that there is a spot on this planet of ours where a woman is slaughtered more frequently than a calf, and so utterly extinct is the love of life and the principle of hope in the human breast, that the victim bleeds without a sigh and lies down to die as cheerfully as to a night's repose.

Now, the point we make is just here and this, that such a land is over against us and at our doors. Go down to the sea-coast at summer time and listen to the sighing and mourning of the ocean as it breaks at your feet; you call it, and, perhaps, it is, the murmur of the sea; but it is more—those waves are freighted with the groans of a wretched race of your fellow-men, writhing and shrieking under the agonies of despair.

Why is not our land to-day like that? Our colonists were not Christians, all of them nor most of them. They were, in no sense, missionaries of the Gospel. They came to buy and sell and get gain, to find gold, to better their temporal state. The law that brought them here was the same that sends our colored friends to Africa; they could do better here than in Europe; our friends can do better there than here, and they go for themselves to have a fair chance, to be men, equal and noble, erect in the majesty of manhood, with the destinies of a Republic and a continent in their hands; its honorable respon-

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sibilities on their shoulders; its future to make and its rewards to win and wear.

Going there they carry with them the principles and the example of Christian civilization. They are a light and power on the margin of a continent that is now the habitation of cruelty. We need not send statesmen, or philosophers, or preachers. We send civilized men and women of good moral character, and plant them there, and they are the germ of the seed that is to spring up into a tree, whose leaves are to heal the wounds of bleeding Africa and whose branches are to be the sheltering arms of a redeemed and blessed race. This was the result of colonization in Greece, in Italy, in England, in America. It will be in Africa; and the day of her redemption, thank God, is drawing nigh.

But this is only an incidental result of your mighty scheme. I think angels would like to have a hand even in this. Our work is with the people of color here, to give them a settlement there, for their own good, *if they want to go!* That is the idea: "with their own consent;" there is no compulsion about it; they can stay here if they like it better; there is no pressure, no constraint, not so much as there was on the sailor who was asked if they were really compelled to go to prayers on the Cunard steamer on Sunday: "Why, no," he said, "not exactly *compelled*; but if we don't go they stop our grog." No; there is not so much as this; for their grog is more likely to be stopped if they go to Africa. But if they want to go, here we are to help them with a God bless you, and a free passage, and six months' support, and a farm of their own, and a chance to be men of substance and influence and usefulness and honor, and to have a hand in the salvation of fatherland from pagan abomination and its exaltation to its place among the civilized races of the world.

And I ask, in the name of liberty—that dear, old, glorious, and greatly abused word—I ask, in the name of liberty and humanity and of God, the Father of us all, if an American-born citizen, whose liberty was just now bought for him,

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at the cost of half a million of white men's lives and a debt of \$3,000,000,000, has not the right of going where he pleases and staying there? We have settled that principle with Britain and Germany. Have we not, also, settled it for ourselves? If the Ethiopian cannot change his skin, may he not, at least, change his spots? If he does not like one spot, may he not go to another? And rights and duties are reciprocal, never conflicting. If it is his right and privilege to go, it is our duty and privilege to help him. There was no lack of Emigrant Aid Societies to help men to go to bleeding Kansas when she stretched forth her hands for aid. I found Emigrant Aid Societies in Germany and Switzerland and Ireland. It is the noblest philanthropy that helps those who help themselves. And when the fire from Heaven has entered into the soul of an African in any part of the world, and he is longing to return to the land of his sires to kindle the flame of pure worship on altars long since cold and fallen, there is the man whom I would take by the hand and lead him to the ship and say: "This is the way to save thyself and thy fatherland; go, and the Lord be with thee!"

Coming home from Egypt some years ago across the Mediterranean sea, I was on shipboard with a hundred negro boys, who had been bought in the interior of Africa and brought down the Nile to Cairo and Alexandria, and were now being taken to Italy by their purchasers. Who and for what? They were bought by Roman Catholic missionaries, who were taking them to Italy to teach them the Christian religion, that they might return to Africa and convert their countrymen. A mistaken charity, perhaps; not the wisest way to do good, but well meant and noble in its purpose. It is a better way this of ours, that takes these men and women, whose fathers and mothers were torn from Africa, and sends them back with knowledge of the arts of civilized life, and the way of higher life through Christ, who is the way, the truth, and the life Himself. These are the instruments by which other lands have been enlightened; they may be the salvation of Africa.

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I would not put the pressure of a straw upon any man to change his country or his clime. I go in for the largest liberty of choice, and claim it for myself and my colored friends. They are rational and intelligent; if they are not, we do not want them for colonists; but with reason and knowledge, they are not blind to the inevitable facts of the future that stare them in the face as to the destiny of this continent of ours. It is for the Anglo-Saxon race. The Celtic, the Teutonic, the Chinese, any or all races may come here; but they come into the American crucible, melting them all into one, and the Anglo-Saxon, the dominant power in the country and the world, is to be the ruling force in the land. It requires no prejudice of color to make one believe that no such amalgam can be or should be with the African race. Its effects are too palpable in the laws of race to permit them to be ignored or despised; and it is the last and lowest prejudice that shuts the mind against the evidence, and promises to the African what he never can have in Europe or America.

Mr. President, when will philanthropy rise to the grandeur of its origin?—the divine love of man; love of the human race; love that worketh no ill to his neighbor; love that knows no bounds of continent, country, or color; love that recognizes every man as a brother, for whom every brother is bound to labor and pray. Such philanthropy, broad as the world and boundless as the sea, abjures that policy that forbids labor to go where it can do the best for itself; that would forever keep the poor poor, that the rich may be richer; that would doom a whole race of free colored people to a life of menial toil and to wasting generations of dependence, when God in his wonder-working Providence has brought them up out of the wilderness, opened the way for them through the Red Sea of blood, and shown to them, as from Pisgah's summit, the promised land, where every man may be a sovereign, an independent freehold farmer, with competence, comfort, and usefulness which is the highest glory and the chief end of man.

I see in this assembly a venerable man, who gave the vigor

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of his youth and early manhood and the wisdom of his riper years to this scheme of Christian philanthropy, and whose name will be enrolled with Mills and Ashmun, as one whose life has been nobly given to African Colonization. A year ago, for the third time, he went to Liberia to see the rising fortunes of the youthful empire, planted and watered there by him and his associates in this glorious work. I hold in my hand and will read a few of the words of welcome to our illustrious Gurley by a colored colonist, speaking for himself and his colored brethren there—

“Among the early and tried friends of Liberia the name of Ralph R. Gurley stands prominent, and we, venerable and reverend sir, say, in the fullness of our hearts, we *thank you*. The palms that have sprung up in every direction and yield rivers of oil, that invite the merchant fleet of legitimate trades that you see in our harbors, *thank you*. No longer do the hell-hounds of the devil—the slave-traders—infest our coasts and strip Africa of her sons and daughters; no more do the tribes on this coast shudder to see a white man. Their smiling faces thank you. Slave barracoons are no more to be seen; they are numbered with the things that have passed. But churches of the living God, with their steeples pointing heavenward, houses of respectable dimensions and architectural by construction, that would not disgrace any city of christendom, rise up and *thank you*. Schools and colleges, halls of justice, and executive mansion and departments, swell the number and cry aloud *we thank you*. The influx of emigrants, who hail this as the promised land, and the Ethiopian in the far interior, as they catch the sound from us and our children, will continue to cry *we thank you*.”

That is eloquence, negro eloquence, exulting in freedom, intelligence, and power. It speaks of a rising race, with the destinies of empire in its hand!

O, sir, how bitter the selfishness that meets the African and scoffs at his aspirations for a home and name on his ancestral shores and among his fathers' sepulchres, and bids him stay

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here and work out his uncertain destiny, the bone of contention between the dogs of party, picked and gnawed in turns by both, and abandoned to the chances of a future always against the weak and in favor of the strong!

There is a higher, nobler, sweeter love than this. It was born of God. It made Jesus our brother, partaker of our humanity, and the redeemer of mankind, giving Himself an example and sacrifice for the Jew and the gentile, the Asian and African, for you and me. It is radiant with light divine and warm with angelic fire. It saith to the sons and daughters of that land of palms: stay here, if you will, and work out for yourselves the old, old problem, a life-struggle for a living on the earth; but if you come with us, we will do you good; we will show you a better way; we have a land of liberty, *Liberia* is its tuneful name, your fatherland, all yours, with its schools, its college, its halls of legislation, its seats of power, its happy homes, where plenty crowns the board, and joy dwells a constant guest with peace.

This is the work of the Society we serve and celebrate to-night. It is a God-like work; it blesses two continents; it is the almoner of mercies to those who go and those to whom they go; it is pure philanthropy, blessing those who give and those who receive; it is good, only good—owned of God, with its record on earth and on high.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOSEPH J. ROBERTS,

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Mr. President: An annual meeting of the American Colonization Society can never fail, I presume, to be an occasion of deep interest to the friends of an enterprise so eminently philanthropic in all its purposes, and particularly grand in its design to introduce the blessings of civilization and Christianity into the waste places of long-neglected and deeply-degraded Africa. On these occasions, while the attention of the managers of the affairs of the Society is specially drawn to

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a review of the labors and results of the year immediately preceding, and to the adoption of additional measures deemed desirable or necessary to the further prosecution of the undertaking, the minds of its patrons instinctively revert to the great objects originally contemplated by the enterprise, and a review of the progress that has been made in their definite accomplishment. And in turning their thoughts to these on the present occasion, I think there can be no question that, notwithstanding the stern opposition encountered from certain quarters, in consequence of a total misapprehension of the true policy and objects of the Christian promoters of African Colonization, and the embarrassments and discouragements which have occasionally arisen from other causes during the progress of the enterprise, the friends of the cause have great reason to-day for congratulation and thankfulness at the wonderful success which has so far attended their efforts—a success, I dare say, far beyond the most sanguine expectation of those distinguished philanthropists who first gave form and impulse to a scheme which, though surrounded by many difficulties and apprehensions, they hoped and believed would, under Divine Providence, eventuate in good and great results to a people they earnestly desired to benefit.

The scheme of African Colonization is the offspring of a great Christian idea, which more than half a century ago fixed itself in the minds of Drs. Finley and Thornton, Gen. Charles Fenton Mercer, Elias B. Caldwell, Francis S. Key, and other kindred spirits, who deeply deplored the oppression to which the people of color were subjected in this country, and feeling profoundly impressed with the importance of devising some plan by which the condition of a part of this people might be immediately and radically changed, and in such a way as to create a reflex influence which would produce a salutary effect upon—as then existed—the abominable institution of American slavery. Hence the organization of the American Colonization Society, which you, Mr. President, and the Board of Directors here present to-day, represent. Those pure and

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disinterested men, with a wise forethought which penetrated far into the future, contemplated with earnest solicitude the accomplishment of designs in respect to Africa, no less gigantic in their proportions than important in their results; and it is not surprising that irresolute minds questioned the ability of any mere private association to fulfill so great an undertaking.

The programme of the founders of the American Colonization Society, as I have always understood it, and which, as far as I know, has not been departed from, was: 1st. To establish on the shores of Africa an asylum where such of her scattered children, as might choose to avail themselves of it, would find a free and happy home; and in this connection they would fairly test the capacity of the African for self-government and the maintenance of free political institutions. 2d. That through the instrumentality of a colony thus established, composed of men who had themselves been the victims of cruel servitude, additional facilities would be afforded for the extirpation of the slave trade, then rampant, with all its attendant horrors, at nearly every prominent point along that Western Coast. 3d. By means of Christian settlements, in the midst of that barbarous people, to introduce the blessings of civilization and Christianity among the heathen tribes of that degraded land.

These were grand conceptions, embracing nothing less than the founding of an empire with negro nationality, and the redemption of a continent from pagan superstition and idolatry. Of course, a work of such magnitude required large material resources and suitable men as emigrants, to conduct it in a manner promising successful results. We can, therefore, readily imagine the serious misgivings which must have weighed heavily on the minds of those good men, when they engaged in an enterprise necessarily involving, in all its details, so many apprehensions as to the future. But they were men of great faith and energy, fully imbued with the spirit of their mission in behalf of humanity and religion, and therefore hesitated not to commit the success of their undertaking to the direction and support of an all-wise Providence.

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But it is not my purpose on this occasion to trace the history of the American Colonization Society, either in regard to the opposition it has encountered, or the sympathy and care by which it has been fostered and sustained during its long years of agency in promoting the civil, social, and religious interests of Africa. The work of colonizing a people, under the most favorable auspices, has always been attended with many difficulties and discouragements; and in the case of this Society, dependent entirely upon voluntary, individual contributions for the means of prosecuting its enterprise, and also considering the remoteness of the country to which its efforts were directed, it could not be otherwise than that its progress in colonizing would be slow and peculiarly difficult. Nevertheless, with unfaltering perseverance, the Society has pursued its course, and has already effected an amount of good that entitles it to the confidence and generous support of the Christian public. And yet, even now it is sometimes asked: What has African Colonization accomplished? Have the labors, the sacrifices, and the means which have been expended produced such results as should satisfy the public mind of its practical utility and probable ultimate success? These questions, to be sure, may not be regarded as impertinent on the part of those who are really ignorant of the history of African Colonization, and of what has actually been accomplished under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. And as these questions have been put to me more than once during my present visit to the United States, I don't know that I can do better than to avail myself of this occasion to present a brief statement of the rise and progress of Liberia under the auspices of this Society, and then I shall be content to allow those, who seem to be in doubt as to the utility of African Colonization, to settle the question in their own minds as to whether the Colonization enterprise is entitled to their confidence and support or not.

As soon as practicable after the formal organization of the American Colonization Society, and the necessary preliminary arrangements towards planting a colony in Western

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Africa had been concluded, steps were taken for sending forward the first company of emigrants to organize a new civil society on that distant, barbarous coast. Therefore, early in the year 1820, eighty-six persons, from the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and New York, assembled in the city of New York for the purpose of embarking upon this new and perilous enterprise. It was a profoundly anxious time, no less with the patrons of the Society than with the emigrants. The friends of the Society were deeply concerned in regard to the suitability of the men about to be employed in so great an undertaking, and where so much depended upon the adaptability of the materials thus engaged for the foundation of a new civil and political superstructure. Doubtless their hopes and their fears were about equally balanced. On the part of the emigrants, as often related to me by Rev. Elijah Johnson, the most prominent individual of the company, their feelings were greatly excited by conflicting emotions, which swayed to and fro between the present and the future. They were about severing all the ties of early associations, and many of them leaving comfortable homes for a far-off land, wholly unbroken by civilization and presenting but few attractions—other than liberty dwelt there. They, therefore, resolved to flee a country which repudiated their manhood and closed against them every avenue to political preferment, and with their lives in their hands they determined to brave not only the perils of the sea, but every other danger and inconvenience consequent upon settling in a new and heathen country, where they might establish for themselves and their children, and peradventure for future generations, a home, under governmental institutions, free from all the trammels of unequal law and unholy prejudices. These were true men, stout of heart and firm of purpose, and in the sequel proved themselves equal to the responsibilities they had assumed, and fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of their patrons and friends.

Our Christian pioneers—like the Pilgrim Fathers just two hundred years before, when about to embark from Delft Haven

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in search of a more desirable home in the new world—by solemn and appropriate religious services, committed themselves and their cause to the protecting care of Almighty God; and, having completed all their arrangements for the voyage, sailed from New York on board the good ship "Elizabeth," on the 6th day of February, 1820, and in due time were landed on the coast of Africa at the British colony of Sierra Leone. For obvious reasons, it was not contemplated to incorporate these emigrants with the inhabitants of this British colony; and, therefore, early measures were taken to remove them to Sherbro Island, about one hundred and twenty miles south of Sierra Leone, where it was proposed to purchase lands from the native chiefs and organize a settlement, with the view of carrying out the original plans of the Society. This location, however, proved to be exceedingly insalubrious, and in a short time many of the settlers were prostrated by disease. Having encountered here many difficulties and hardships, and finding their numbers greatly reduced by death, the place was abandoned and the survivors removed to Fourah Bay, within the precincts of Sierra Leone. This first attempt was, of course, discouraging, but the emigrants faltered not in their purpose; and being joined at Fourah Bay, in March, 1822, by another company of pioneers, a second effort was determined upon at Cape Mesurado, which had, in the meantime, been selected and purchased by Captain Stockton and Doctor Ayres—a location much more commanding and eligible than the first, and I have often thought the very place of all others on that coast designed by Providence as the starting point of our settlers. And in January, 1822, the colonists landed and occupied a little island, comprising about three acres of land, near the entrance of the Mesurado river. This island, during its occupancy by the colonists, was the scene of many stirring incidents, and several, as appeared to the colonists, providential deliverances; wherefore, in commemoration of these, it bears the name of "Providence Island."

They had been but a short time on this island, when the

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foreign slave dealers, who were then conducting a large business in slaves at the Cape, became convinced of the danger to which their trade was exposed through the influence of the colonists, incited the natives to hostilities against the new comers; and, without any previous intimation, they found themselves cut off from all communication with the main land, whence they drew their only supply of fresh water. In this emergency they were providentially relieved by the kindness of a friendly chief, who conveyed to them stealthily at night a sufficient quantity of water to supply their pressing demands; and this he continued for several weeks. At this critical juncture their public warehouse, with nearly all their stores of provisions and merchandise, was consumed by fire, and their utter ruin seemed now inevitable. But a remarkable incident, occurring a few days after, greatly contributed to their relief, and, possibly, saved the little settlement from total destruction. A Spanish slave schooner, in charge of an English prize crew, bound to Sierra Leone, was unaccountably stranded in the harbor but a short distance from the island; and the commanding officer, having saved a large portion of the ship's stores, readily supplied the colonists with several articles pressingly needed to replenish their almost exhausted means of subsistence.

After a while, through the intervention of a friendly chief, a partial reconciliation with the natives was effected, and the colonists availed themselves of the opportunity, April 25th, to gain a lodgment on Cape Mesurado, where they placed themselves as speedily as possible in the best state of defence that their means would allow. The natives, however, urged on by the slavers, appeared still threatening in their demeanor. The Society's agents, under the conflicting aspect of things, became hopelessly discouraged, and proposed the abandonment of the enterprise, and the return of the emigrants to the United States. But our old hero, Elijah Johnson, was not so moved, and, remembering something of the history of the difficulties and hardships of the early settlers of Plymouth and Jamestown,

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and feeling that by perseverance and patient endurance they also might succeed, answered: "No; I have been two years searching for a home in Africa, and I have found it, and I shall stay here." In this determination the whole company, as though moved by some divine impulse, heartily concurred. Nevertheless, their situation was extremely perilous, the natives had again suspended all intercourse with them; leaving them in a painful state of apprehension and suspense. They knew, however, in whom they trusted, and upon whose strength they might rely. The arrival in the harbor, pending this uncertainty, of a British man-of-war was particularly opportune, and doubtless delayed an attack upon the settlement which, as was afterwards learned, had been concerted. The commander had an interview with the chiefs, and strongly remonstrated against their course towards the settlers. They listened sullenly, and replied evasively. The commander then tendered to the colonists a small force of marines to aid in their defence in case of need, and at the same time suggested the cession of a few feet of ground on which to erect a British flag during his sojourn; but this Elijah Johnson, then in charge of the colony, declined for the reason, as he stated, "that it might cost more to pull down that flag than to whip the natives." However, the services of the marines were not brought into requisition. Thus matters continued, when, on the 9th of August, the hearts of the settlers were cheered by the arrival of another small company of emigrants with the intrepid and self-sacrificing Jehudi Ashmun, who entered immediately on the duties of his office as agent of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Ashmun, having carefully surveyed the situation, pushed forward with great energy the defences of the settlement, and, in the meantime, exerted every possible effort to reconcile the natives. The slavers, however, becoming more intent upon the purpose of ridding themselves of neighbors so inimical to their traffic, assembled a council of chiefs, and, by most inhuman artifices, so excited their cupidity as to induce

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King George, chief king of the Dey tribe, to declare his intention of sacking and burning the settlement.

Intelligence of this declaration, and of the preparations being made for carrying it into effect, reached the settlers through a friendly native, who, at great personal hazard, found the means of advising them from time to time of what was going on. Our brave pioneers, with breathless anxiety, awaited the impending struggle, when, at early dawn, on the morning of the 11th of November, about eight hundred warriors, with deafening whoops, fell upon them with great fury. They were met, however, with steady firmness, and repulsed with considerable loss. The colonists again breathed freely in the hope that their most serious troubles were now fully ended. But not so. King George, with great secrecy, collected another and greatly augmented force, intending to surprise the settlement on all sides, and thus make the settlers an easy prey. Happily for them, their good fortune in this extremity failed them not. Bob Grey, an influential chief of Grand Bassa, whom King George had attempted to enlist in his second attack, and who knew all his plans, conveyed to Mr. Ashmun timely information of all George's arrangements, and even named the day on which the attack would likely be made. Now, another very serious embarrassment presented itself. In the last fight the settlers had expended a large portion of their ammunition, especially powder; and how and where to obtain an additional supply of this needed article were questions of the deepest concern. No trading vessel had visited the harbor for some time; and despair began to dispel hope, when relief came in a very remarkable manner. During night, while an English trading vessel was passing the Cape, the attention of the master was attracted by frequent reports of musketry on shore, which seemed to him singular at so late an hour, and wishing to learn the cause, turned and entered the harbor; and in the morning ascertained that the natives had been indulging through the night a grand war dance—usual on occa-

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sions when preparing for war. Unobserved by the natives, a sufficient supply of powder was obtained from this vessel.

The dreaded time, as advised by Bob Grey, having arrived, sure enough, during the night of the 1st of December, 1822, the native troops occupied positions on three sides of the settlement, as they supposed, unobserved; and in the gray of morning rushed, like so many demons, upon the almost defenceless stockade. But the colonists, with unflinching courage, notwithstanding the fearful odds against them, defended themselves bravely; and after a desperate conflict of several hours, found themselves again wonderfully preserved. I say wonderfully, because on this occasion the colonists seem to have exerted superhuman strength and powers of endurance, for there were only thirty-five effective men opposed to a host of not less than fifteen hundred native troops. Some of the soul-stirring incidents and acts of real heroism on that memorable day would, I presume, if mentioned here, scarcely be credited.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed, which the colonists strictly observed in prayer and praise to Almighty God for His wonderful deliverance.

But King George and his slave-trading prompters were not yet satisfied. He again consulted his "gree-grees," and being again reassured of success, he determined on another attempt; and to place success this time beyond peradventure, he would employ a force sufficiently large to overwhelm and destroy the colony, without the possibility of escape. With this view, he sought to engage the services of King Boatswain, of Boporo, the most powerful and dreaded chieftain in all that region. At his invitation, King Boatswain, with a large retinue of warriors, made a visit to King George, which was protracted several days, causing the colonists extreme anxiety. King George, however, could present no just grounds of complaint against the colonists; therefore Boatswain not only condemned his unprovoked enmity towards them, but, in very decided terms, announced his determination to protect them in their new home. King Boatswain then called on Mr. Ashmun, informed

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him of the result of his interview with King George, and assured him of his friendship.

Neither Mr. Ashmun nor King George mistrusted King Boatswain's sincerity, and very soon a good understanding was established with all the surrounding tribes. Now was settled definitely the question of a permanent asylum. Liberia was established. Emigration increased; intercourse and trade with the natives also increased; new settlements were formed; and in a few years the colony assumed an importance which secured to it several important immunities.

Yet many hardships and serious embarrassments had to be encountered. The unhealthiness of the climate was a formidable enemy; and the slave-traders along the coast ceased not their tamperings with the native chiefs to incite them to acts of hostility against the colony.

But the time arrived when the colonists found themselves in a situation sufficiently advanced, not only to frustrate the machinations of these fiendish plotters, but to put in execution also their own long-cherished purpose of doing all in their power to extirpate a traffic which, aside from the extreme cruelties of the middle passage, had, for many, many years afflicted Africa with all the attendant consequences of war, rapine, and murder. On the execution of this purpose the colonists entered with a hearty good will; and, besides efficient service rendered from time to time to foreign crusiers then employed in suppressing the slave trade on that coast, the slave barracoons at Mamma Town, Little Cape Mount, Little Bassa, New Cesters, and Trade Town were demolished, and thousands of slaves liberated, solely by the power of the little Commonwealth; and there was no relaxation of this purpose until every slaver had been expelled from the whole line of coast now comprehended within the territorial jurisdiction of Liberia.

During these years, all that related to the public welfare and general progress of the colony received proper attention. The Society's agents devoted themselves assiduously to the Governmental interests of the colony, and the colonists to their

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respective industrial pursuits, with a zeal and activity truly commendable.

As immigration increased, new points of the coast were selected and occupied. Settlements were formed at Junk river, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Cape Palmas; and soon a lucrative legitimate trade began to develop itself between the colonists and the natives.

In the meantime, the religious and educational interests of the people were not only *not* neglected, but every possible means were employed to extend and improve these; and it is with feelings of profound gratitude I allude to the fact that Liberia is to-day greatly indebted to the several Missionary Societies of the United States for the timely and efficient efforts made in behalf of colonists and natives to advance these essential interests; and I shall hope that these Societies will continue their Christian efforts until Africa, poor degraded Africa, shall be wholly redeemed from her present state of cruel barbarism.

Under the fostering care and political guidance of the American Colonization Society, Liberia continued to advance in all her important interests. Her territorial limits increased by purchases from native chiefs, who were glad to place themselves and their people under the protection of the Colonial Government. A profitable trade, in African products, along the Liberian coast, soon attracted the attention of enterprising merchants in Europe and in the United States; foreign vessels made frequent visits to Liberian ports; and for many years this commercial intercourse was reciprocally remunerative and harmonious. But the time came when certain British traders repudiated the right of the Colonial Government to require of them the payment of custom duties on merchandize landed at points where, for centuries, they alleged, British merchants had been accustomed to trade; and also claimed to have purchased from the natives, with the perpetual right of free trade, certain tracts of land, for trading purposes, before the territories embracing said tracts were purchased and brought within the jurisdiction of Liberia. The Government of course declined to recog-

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nize these demands as paramount to its political authority, and therefore continued to enforce its revenue laws. These traders invoked the interference of British naval officers serving on the coast; these officers, after unavailing remonstrances, submitted the question to the British Government; that Government demanded a full concession of the immunities claimed by British subjects. A long and perplexing correspondence ensued between British naval officers, acting under special instructions from their Government, and the Colonial authorities. Her Majesty's Government maintained that, as the American Colonization Society, composed of mere private individuals, possessed no political power, and of consequence could delegate no such power to others; and as the levying of imposts is the prerogative of a sovereign power only, and as Liberia had no recognized national existence, she must, therefore, desist from all interruptions to the free intercourse of British commerce. And the Liberian authorities were given distinctly to understand that this decision would be enforced by the British navy.

Under this emphatic announcement but one alternative remained open to the colonists, and this involved questions of the gravest importance, which awakened in Liberia, as well as on the part of its friends in this country, most serious reflections. For two years or more the subject was under constant and earnest consideration; when, in January, 1846, the American Colonization Society, by a formal vote, recommended that the colonists "take into their own hands the whole work of self-government, and publish to the world a declaration of their true character as a sovereign, independent State." The following October, the colonists also voted to dissolve their political connection with the Society, and to assume the entire responsibility of Government with independent sovereign power. A Constitution, adapted to the new order of things, having been adopted by delegates assembled in Convention for the purpose, July 26, 1847, and duly ratified by the people the following September, the Government was thus reorganized, and

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entered, with some misgivings to be sure, upon its new career and increased responsibilities.

Its recognition by other Powers now claimed the earliest attention, and without delay measures were taken to this end by soliciting of foreign Governments an interchange of friendly national relations. And, within a year after the new organization, England, France, Prussia, and Belgium had acknowledged the independence of the new Republic; and shortly afterwards treaties of friendship, amity, and commerce were concluded with the two former.

In the meantime the domestic affairs of the country had progressed as satisfactorily as might reasonably be expected. Several matters of dispute between native chiefs were adjusted and settled; public improvements were extended; agriculture and commerce increased; and the people had steadily advanced in all the essentials of civilized life.

Nevertheless, in the midst of this evident progress, many difficulties and embarrassments had to be met and overcome. Occasional predatory incursions of the natives had to be checked and sometimes severely punished by the military power of the Government; and foreign traders also, particularly British, caused the Government much trouble and annoyance. But, in the order of a beneficent Providence, all were successfully accomplished, and the majesty of the laws eventually maintained.

From the beginning, the people of Liberia, with a commendable zeal and firmness, pursued a steady purpose towards the fulfillment of the great objects of their mission to Africa. They have established on her shores an asylum free from political oppression, and from all the disabilities of an unholy prejudice; they have aided essentially in extirpating the slave-trade from the whole line of her Western Coast; they have introduced the blessings of civilization and Christianity among her heathen population; and I may also assume that by their entire freedom from all insubordination or disregard of lawful authority, and by their successful diplomacy with

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England, France, and Spain, on matters involving very perplexing international questions, they have indicated some ability, at least, for self-government and the management of their own public affairs. And just here—as I find that exceptions are pretty generally taken in this country to the exclusion of whites from all participation in the Government of Liberia—I may remark that this provision in the organic law of the Republic was not prompted by any feelings of prejudice against white men, but was desirable more especially for the reason that the colonists would retain in their own hands the whole control of the Government until they should fully demonstrate the problem as to their ability to conduct the affairs of a State. And, Mr. President, this, I suppose, may now be accounted as settled. The Republic of Liberia is now a fixed fact, with all the elements of free institutions and self-government; embracing within her territorial limits, at the present time, about six hundred miles of sea coast, and an interior over which she may readily acquire an almost unlimited jurisdiction whenever she shall be prepared to occupy it. Within her political jurisdiction is a population of not less than six hundred thousand souls. Of this number about fifteen thousand emigrated from the United States and other civilized countries; about four thousand recaptured Africans, and the remainder aboriginal inhabitants; and of these, hundreds have been hopefully Christianized, and many have become, in their civilized habits, so assimilated to the Americo-Liberians that a stranger would not readily on the streets discriminate between them.

In the four counties of the Republic are thirteen flourishing civilized towns and villages, with their churches, schoolhouses, and comfortable dwellings; many of these constructed of stone and brick, and not only imposing in their external structure, but actually possessing all the necessary comforts and many of the conveniences of modern times; and reflect much credit upon the industry and enterprise of their occupants.

The developments of agriculture and commerce are no less conspicuous. The agricultural settlements, especially along

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the banks of the rivers, present most encouraging prospects. Besides an increased and steadily increasing production of all minor articles, sugar and coffee (to the growth of which the climate and soil are admirably adapted) are being extensively cultivated; and large quantities of both are now annually exported to foreign markets.

Commerce has more astonishingly increased. I can remember when not more than thirty or forty tons of palm-oil, and perhaps as many tons of cam-wood, could be collected in a year, for export, along the whole line of coast now embraced in Liberia. The last year, though I have not at hand the official statistics, I may safely say, not less than six hundred tons of cam-wood, twelve hundred tons of palm-oil, and two hundred tons of palm-kernels were included in the exports of the Republic. And these articles of commercial enterprise and wealth are capable of being increased to almost any extent.

Ship building for the coast-wise trade has become quite a business in each of the counties. Last year three *Liberian* vessels, of foreign build, were despatched for Liverpool with full cargoes of palm-oil, cam-wood, and ivory.

I could heartily wish, that the cause of civilization and Christianity, among the aboriginal tribes of that country, had advanced with equally rapid strides as that of commerce; nevertheless, much real good has been accomplished in that direction also. Devoted missionaries from the United States have labored earnestly, many of them even sacrificing their lives in efforts to promote the Christian welfare of that people. Among the Americo-Liberians their Christian civilization has always been an object of deep solicitude. And it is a source of peculiar satisfaction to know that the Christian efforts in their behalf have not been fruitless. It is no uncommon thing even now, and at all times a most pleasing spectacle, to see so many of these people, once the blind victims of heathenish superstition and idolatry, bowing side by side with their Americo-Liberian brethren at the same Christian altar, and worshipping the only true God. Nay, even more, there are now native Christian min-

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isters and teachers in Liberia who are laboring successfully in the cause of Christ. Most of these native ministers and teachers, members respectively of the several Christian denominations, are men of seemingly deep piety, and very respectable acquirements and talents. If time permitted, I might particularize several of these, as well as other native converts, who, as citizens of the Republic, have distinguished themselves for usefulness, not only in the ordinary walks of life, but also in official positions under the Government. I may, however, allude to a single case; that of a native gentleman, who, about twenty-five years ago, then a heathen lad, was admitted into a Methodist mission school at Monrovia, where he received the first impressions of civilization, and acquired the rudiments of an English education; and who is now an acceptable member of the Liberia Annual Conference, and an influential member of the Legislature of the Republic. And yet, Mr. President, there are those who inquire, What has African Colonization accomplished? Well, my own conviction, confirmed by many years' experience in nearly all that relates to Colonization and Liberia, is, that African Colonization has accomplished a work unparalleled, as far as my knowledge goes, by anything in the history of modern times.

I rejoice to meet here to-night so many distinguished Christian philanthropists who, for these many years, have devoted much of their time and substance to this noble enterprise; and I may be pardoned, I trust, in expressing the sincere satisfaction it affords me in seeing present at this meeting that old, devoted, and self-sacrificing friend of Africa and of African colonization, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, who, by his burning eloquence, in the days of his early manhood, and at times when this great Society seemed to languish under depressing discouragements, would stir the hearts of Christians in its behalf, and kindle there a flame of generous benevolence which would give new life and energy to the great undertaking; and, still more, not content to rely wholly on the testimony of others in regard to the actual condition of the infant colony,

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and to satisfy himself more fully as to its future prospects, he visited Liberia several times, and on two occasions was enabled to render important service to the little Commonwealth. I am happy to say that the people of Liberia to-day entertain towards our good friend, Mr. Gurley, sentiments of the highest regard and esteem; and, I may also add, towards this Society, feelings of profound gratitude. But, Mr. President, I was about to say that these long and tried friends of African colonization entertain no doubts as to the immense benefits conferred upon Africa through the instrumentality of this Society, and who can now look back with profound satisfaction upon the cheering results of their individual efforts in the cause of God and humanity.

So much then for the past and the present of Liberia. So far God has graciously vouchsafed to her on occasions of threatened danger and extreme peril, deliverances which no human forethought or mere human power could possibly have averted or rescued her from. He has wonderfully sustained and prospered all her essential interests. What, then, may we not hope and reasonably expect as to the future? My own convictions are that Heaven has great things in store for Africa, to be conferred doubtless through the instrumentality of Liberia.

While Liberia is emphatically the offspring of American benevolence and Christian philanthropy, and while the friends of African colonization have great reason to be proud of its achievements, it is no less clear in my mind that the colonization enterprise was conceived in accordance with a Divine purpose, looking to the redemption and elevation of a people long enchained in the shackles of cruel barbarism. And, if this be so, Liberia is evidently designed to a glorious future; and that it is so, her past history seems clearly to indicate, for we find there so many evidences of Divine favor we are forced to the conclusion that Providence has not done so much for nothing. And besides, in the ordinary course of human affairs, there seems to me no reason whatever why Liberia

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may not continue to prosper; and go on to distinguish herself in all that adorns civil society and tends to national greatness.

The country possesses certainly all the natural advantages common to most other countries, and in the means of animal subsistence, perhaps, superior to any other. I am aware that this beneficence of nature may be regarded as a very questionable advantage, as it tends greatly to promote indolent habits. But this, I may safely say, no country in the world better remunerates labor, and especially the labors of the husbandman, than Liberia.

The interior presents a country inviting in all its aspects; a fine rolling country, abounding in streams and rivulets; forests of timber in great variety, abundance, and usefulness; and I have no doubt quite salubrious, being free from the miasmatic influences of the mangrove swamps near the coast.

The commercial resources of Liberia, even at the present time, though scarcely commenced to be developed, are of sufficient importance to induce foreigners, American and European, to locate in the Republic for the purposes of trade. And I verily believe the agricultural and commercial sources of wealth in Western and Central Africa are far beyond the most carefully studied speculations of those even who are best acquainted with the nature and capacity of the country. The development of these will continue to progress, and must, in the very nature of things, secure to Liberia great commercial importance; and this will bring her citizens into such business relations with the peoples of other portions of the world as will insure to them that consideration which wealth, learning, and moral worth never fail to inspire.

With what rapidity Liberia shall progress in her future career is a question involving several considerations; and, doubtless, the most important among these is a strict adherence by her people to the principles of true Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who disposes all things according to His own will. Of course, much also depends upon additional help from the United States to aid in advancing still more

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rapidly to civilizing and Christianizing her present aboriginal population, and so prepare them for greater usefulness as citizens of the Republic; and this work shall go on penetrating into the interior until other heathen tribes shall be brought within the scope of Christian civilization and incorporated in the Republic, thus forming an African nationality that will command the respect of the civilized world. All this I believe to be entirely practicable. I believe Heaven designs that Africa shall be redeemed; that the light of the Gospel of Christ shall shine there; that her great natural resources shall be developed; that she shall take rank with other States and Empires; that she shall have a literature and a history. Is there any reason why all this may not come to pass? I trow not. Liberia has already made rapid strides—now in treaty relations with thirteen foreign Powers, including the United States. Then, surely, we have every reason to hope and believe that a kind Providence will continue to watch over all her interests, and that her future career will be equally progressive.

I know, Mr. President, you believe the Divine decree, that "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God;" doubtless all Christians believe this. Would, then, that Christians throughout these United States, and, indeed, all Christendom, fully appreciated the responsibility they are under to aid in the fulfillment of this inspired prophecy; then, surely, this Society, under whose auspices so much is being done towards the furtherance of that grand event, could not fail to receive that sympathy and support necessary to the efficient prosecution of an enterprise which promises so much real good to Africa.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19, 1869.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and at his request the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of New Jersey, led in prayer.

William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Rev. Drs. Tracy and Maclean and Hon. Peter Parker were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts be invited to sit with us during the deliberations of the Board, and we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our great gratification at seeing the first President of Liberia at this meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board, January 21, 22, and 23, 1868, were read.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report of that body. Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Annual Statement of the Executive Committee was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Statement and accompanying papers be accepted and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees, and that the Statement be printed with the Minutes of the Board.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EFFORTS TO COLLECT FUNDS.—Early in the year, Dr. Tracy prepared, as requested by the Board, an appeal for funds, which we had printed in the form of a letter and circulated all over the country. We prepared different headings to different classes of persons, viz: One to the people generally; one to clergymen, urging them to preach a sermon and take up a collection; one to Legislators of the several States, asking them for an appropriation; one to newspapers, accompanied by a paragraph for insertion as editorial. *Eleven thousand* of these circulars were mailed. The newspapers in all parts of the country noticed it favorably, and many of them spoke earnestly on the subject. Many generous and encouraging responses were received, but the grand result did not come up to our hopes.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.—Special efforts have been made to have the subject brought before the State Legislatures, especially of New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee. In some of them it was formally introduced, but in only one was an appropriation made. New Jersey gave three thousand dollars, to be paid in three annual payments.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.—The subject has been brought before the various religious bodies, and resolutions passed commending it anew to the churches, especially in its missionary bearings on the welfare of Africa.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.—A memorial from the Society was presented to Congress, asking for a contract to carry a monthly mail, in sailing vessels, to Liberia, and one hundred dollars for every person colonized. Efforts have been made with the Committees, to whom the subject was referred, but no action, as yet, has been taken on it. Petitions were also presented from some four thousand colored people, asking Congress to send them to Liberia, or to make an appropriation to enable this Society to do it. But Congress did neither.

SALE OF ILLINOIS LAND.—In order to raise money to defray the expenses of the Spring expedition, we sold our Illinois land, three hundred and twenty acres, for eight thousand dollars, cash. Thus, the donation of Daniel Huey,

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Esq., the valued friend of the Society, small when made, considered worth enough to constitute him a Life Director, has yielded many fold.

THE NAME OF THE SHIP.—Application was made to Congress to change the name of the "Golconda" into the "Mary Caroline Stevens." Congress took no action on the subject, for reasons assigned by the Hon. Charles O'Neill, of the House, and member of the Committee who had it in charge, "that the Committee on Commerce were not willing to depart from the course which has been followed for years past—not to change the name of any merchant vessel, and hence he had been directed to report adversely to our application."

CLASS OF EMIGRANTS SENT.—Those members of the Board present, who attended either of its sessions during the period of the late war, will doubtless remember with what regret the effects of that mighty contest on the primary object of the Society was considered—the number of persons sent to Liberia in 1861 being 55; in 1862, 65; in 1863, 26; and in 1864, 23, or a total of 169 in four years—and this notwithstanding constant "effort to present to the people of color the benefits offered by their emigration to their own land and Government in Africa."

It will, also, be remembered, that the action of January 18, 1865, and the appropriation of \$10,000 for the transportation to Liberia of some of the residents of Barbados, W. I., were based on the fact of the suspension of emigration by "the free people of color of the United States," and, as stated by the Committee of the Board on that subject, "the urgent want of increased numbers in some of the settlements of that country. Sinou and Cape Palmas, and even Bassa, are particularly in want of increased population, and it is highly desirable that their numbers shall be increased as early and as rapidly as possible."

And it will further be remembered with what gratification the evidence of a revival of emigration among our own people of color was hailed; and that the Executive Committee have each year been enjoined and directed by the Board "to use the means at their command to carry on the work of sending all proper emigrants that shall offer."

The Executive Committee have faithfully endeavored to carry out not only the expressed wishes, but the spirit of the action of the Board of Directors touching this important subject, and they beg to refer to the accompanying Annual Report of the Society, as exhibiting the gratifying fact that of the 1,684 persons sent in our own ship in 1866, 1867, and 1868, an unusually large proportion were communicants of some evangelical denomination, a goodly number could read and write, and the varied and most useful industrial pursuits were well represented. These people were stated, on respectable authority, to be industrious, moral, and intelligent, and to be justly con-

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sidered as a desirable acquisition to Liberia. Communications from several of the parties themselves were most creditable to the intelligence and Christian sentiments of the writers.

1. The "Golconda," on her first voyage in our service, carried six hundred persons of both sexes and varied ages. They came in about equal numbers, it may be said, from Macon, Georgia, and were recommended by Rev. W. H. Robert, a gentleman of high repute and who manifested the liveliest concern in the movement; from Newberry, South Carolina, not only endorsed but accompanied to the ship by Henry Summer, Esq., a leading lawyer of that place and section; from Columbia, South Carolina, recommended by Miss Gregg, who went with them to Cape Palmas, she being under appointment as a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and from Knoxville, Tennessee, the party having been raised and brought to the port of embarkation by Rev. H. W. Erskine, then Attorney General of Liberia, who ought to be qualified to pass upon the quality of emigrants offering for his adopted country. The six hundred were in Charleston, South Carolina, from ten days to three weeks before proceeding to sea, and most of this time were on board of the "Golconda," as were Mr. Erskine, Dr. I. H. Snowden, physician at Sinou, and Rev. John Seys, D. D., Minister Resident of the United States to Liberia. Each of these gentlemen had fair opportunity of judging the character of the emigrants, and each of them spoke approvingly of them as promising well for themselves and for Liberia. Dr. Seys said to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who, with a view to attend to the dispatch of the people, had taken up his abode on the ship, that they were "vastly superior to those sent before the war."

2. The second expedition of three hundred and twenty-one persons, consisted of one hundred and sixteen from Mullen's Depot, nineteen from Aiken, forty-nine from Newberry, and seventy-two from Charleston, South Carolina; forty-five from Macon and eight from Columbus, Georgia; and twelve from Philadelphia and other points. Those in South Carolina and Georgia were visited—the majority of them twice—by the Corresponding Secretary, and their friends, white and colored, represented them to be industrious, moral, and intelligent. In this connection, Rev. Dr. Wills, of Macon, Georgia, and Henry Summer, Esq., of Newberry, South Carolina, may be named as responsible authority.

3. Of the three hundred and twelve emigrants by the third trip of our vessel, two hundred and fifty-five were from Columbus, Georgia, they having been previously visited by the Corresponding Secretary and the late Rev. Robert F. Hill, of Liberia. The latter stated that his "little Republic would be blessed if people equal to these would be sent out;" and he showed his faith and convictions in this regard by persuading them to settle at Bassa, where he resided, their preferences being to locate at Sinou, where some of

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them had near relatives and many more had old acquaintances. Forty-nine others were from Dover, Tennessee, who were brought to Charleston by Rev. J. E. Weir, and who, like Mr. Hill, deemed them too good to go to any other settlement than Cape Mount, where he lived, and which, he said, is "the best place in all Africa." Our revered and experienced Honorary Secretary, Rev. Mr. Gurley, was a passenger in the ship on this voyage, and he speaks of the people as belonging to "the trades and occupations common to the Freedmen of the South," and as of excellent moral and Christian worth.

4. The four hundred and fifty-one emigrants despatched last May in the "Golconda" were recommended: those from Augusta, Georgia, by Robert Campbell, Esq., one of the oldest Vice-Presidents of the Society; from Sparta, Georgia, by Dr. E. M. Pendleton; from Columbus, Georgia, by Mr. L. W. Monroe, a worthy and wealthy man of color, who is preparing to remove to Liberia, and whose eldest son and family were passengers; from Mobile, Alabama, by Major James Gillette, Agent of the Freedman's Bureau; from Ridge, South Carolina, by Rev. E. F. Horne; and from Nashville, Tennessee, by General W. P. Carlin, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau of that State.

General R. K. Scott, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau of South Carolina, and now Governor of the State, saw many of the emigrants while they were in Charleston, and Rev. M. French, also connected at that time with the Bureau, and who preached to them on the ship, expressed much gratification at their good appearance and deserving character and as promising well for Liberia. All who visited them uttered similar sentiments as to their merits. The *Charleston News* remarked: "As a general thing, the emigrants were well dressed and appeared to be superior to the common field hands. They were well supplied with money, and many of them took out an abundance of clothes and planting utensils. They were all in high spirits, had evidently studied the subject, and had fully determined to sunder the ties which connected them with this country and seek a new home on African soil."

Rev. Isaac N. Brinkerhoff, Cashier of the Freedman's Savings Bank at Savannah, Georgia, kindly preached on two occasions to the company gathered in that city last Spring, and expressed his most agreeable surprise at their promising bearing, general intelligence, and moral and Christian worth. The same may be said of the late George W. Fahnestock, Esq., formerly a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who spent an afternoon with them at their quarters. The *Savannah Freedman's Standard* said: "These emigrants are intelligent and industrious; all of them of the better class of the colored people."

General O. O. Howard remarked to a sub-Committee of your Committee, in an interview with him last April, "that it pained him to have such

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worthy people leave the country ; that the Society did not get those drawing rations or inmates of the Hospitals, to go to Liberia, but those that could not well be spared—i. e., the very cream of the colored population."

Messrs. Marshall & Son, merchants of long residence and experience at Charleston, South Carolina, and well conversant with the people of color, wrote, October 10, 1868—

"Some thirteen hundred persons, mostly in families, congregated on our wharf in this city in November, 1866, and May and November, 1867; all of them were here for several days, and the larger part of the first company referred to remained nearly two weeks. We noticed that a considerable number of them could write, and more could read; that they bought in our city quantities of nails, tools, farming implements, &c., and that they had immense stores of baggage, including bedding, cooking utensils, and other articles likely to be of service and value to them anywhere. They were well behaved, not causing the slightest complaint from any one; in short, they seemed to be the pick of the very best of the race in goodness, religious zeal, intelligence, and promise of usefulness."

Dr. Thomas R. Clement, Surgeon United States Army, who was in charge of the Freedman's Hospital buildings at Savannah, and most opportunely allowed their use by the company of four hundred and fifty-one emigrants, for nearly three weeks last Spring, in a letter, dated November 6, 1868, remarks—

"I am pleased to state, that the appearance and promise of usefulness of the freed people who sailed from Savannah, Georgia, last May for Liberia, were highly creditable in every particular. They were perfectly orderly, and each seemed to wish to observe every rule for their government. I did not see one, in the least, intoxicated, and yet whiskey could be had on every corner of the streets. A large number were religious and belonged to some one of the Evangelical churches. Religious services were held daily under the trees in the hospital yard. In a word, they were an intelligent, orderly, sober, and earnest company, and, in my opinion, will be successful in business, without reference to place or community, provided their rights are respected. I might add much more to their credit, but, perhaps, I have said already enough, and will close this brief letter by wishing every success to the Colonization Society, for, truly, theirs is a glorious work."

The Executive Committee, in providing for the emigrants colonized by the "Golconda," have been guided by long experience and an earnest desire to promote their best welfare. The same proportionate quantity of provisions, stores, and medicines have been furnished in each case, the excess with the people being very considerable, in consequence of but six hundred going on the first voyage, when supplies, &c., were laid in for six hundred and fifty;

Delegates Appointed by Auxiliary Societies for 1869.

for four hundred, when but three hundred and twenty-one went on the second voyage; for four hundred and fifty, when only three hundred and twelve embarked on the third voyage; and for six hundred, when but four hundred and fifty-one were sent on the fourth and last voyage of our ship.

The supply of medicines on each occasion was made on the basis prepared by the late Dr. James W. Lugenbeel, one of the most conscientious and successful physicians ever in the employ of the Society in Liberia. And in the selection and purchase of the medicines, tools, provisions, and stores, the Committee have had the benefit of the large experience and counsel of Dr. James Hall, who was several years a practicing physician in Liberia, and to whom obligation is especially due for his gratuitous and important services.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Credentials, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named enrolled as Delegates for the year, as follows:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1869.

VERMONT.—Gen. John W. Phelps.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

CONNECTICUT—William S. Charnley, Esq.,* Charles L. Chaplain, Esq.,* Hon. Samuel H. Huntington,* Hon. Henry Barnard,* Rev. William W. Turner,* Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge,* Heman H. Barbour, Esq.,* Daniel Phillips, Esq.,* James B. Hosmer, Esq.,* Daniel P. Crosby, Esq.,* Charles Seymour, Esq.*

NEW YORK.—Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., William Tracy, Esq., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq.,* Moses Allen, Esq.,* Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. James W. Beekman,* Sidney A. Schieffelin, Esq.,* Wm. B. Wedgwood, Esq.,* Thos. A. Davenport, Esq.,* Isaac T. Smith, Esq.

NEW JERSEY.—Hon. Peter D. Vroom,* Rev. Edward R. Craven, D. D.,* Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.,* Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D.,* Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., Rev. Jonathan T. Crane, D. D.,* Rev. J. Kelsey Burr,* Dr. Joseph Cross.

PENNSYLVANIA.—William V. Pettit, Esq.,* Edward D. Marchant, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.,* Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D.,* Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.,* Robert B. Davidson, Esq.,* Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, James M. Ferguson, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton,* Rev. John W. Dulles,* Arthur M. Burton, Esq.,* James P. Michellon, Esq.*

* Not present.

*Life Directors—Executive Committee—Officers.***LIFE DIRECTORS.**

Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, Dr. James Hall, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D.D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Gregory, Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and Mr. Ropes were appointed such Committee, who subsequently reported, through their Chairman, recommending the re-election of the present officers, as follows :

FINANCIAL SEBRETARY AND TREASURER.—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

The Chair appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows :

FOREIGN RELATIONS	{	Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.
FINANCE	{	Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., William Gunton, Esq.
AUXILIARY SOCIETIES	{	Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D.
AGENCIES	{	Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D. D., Edward D. Marchant, Esq.

Standing Committees—Resolutions.

ACCOUNTS.....	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., James M. Ferguson, Esq., Isaac T. Smith, Esq.
EMIGRATION.....	{ William Tracy, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Dr. Joseph Cross.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 20, 1869.*

The Board of Directors met at ten o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The following action was had on motion of Mr. Gregory:

The Board, deeply concerned in the restoration of the health of its Financial Secretary and Treasurer, deprived by sickness from attending the present meeting, request the President and Rev. Drs. Maclean and Tracy and Ex-President Roberts to call on the Rev. William McLain, D. D., and communicate the great confidence of the Board in his services by his re-election, and to express the solicitude of the Society for his recovery.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., Ex-President Roberts, and Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., for their very interesting and valuable addresses last evening, and that they be respectively requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the First Baptist Church for the use of their House of Worship, and to the Choir for their acceptable services.

At the request of the Board, the Rev. Dr. Pinney, who passed the months of September, October, and November last in Liberia, made a detailed statement of what he saw and of his impressions touching the wants of the Republic,

Report of Dr. Hall.

The appointed hour having arrived for the meeting of the Society, the Board took a recess, and at half-past twelve o'clock resumed its session.

Ex-President Roberts, by invitation, addressed the Board in relation to immigration and other leading interests of Liberia.

Dr. James Hall, as Agent for the ship "Golconda," presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted and referred to the Standing Committee on Accounts:

• *To the President and Directors of the American Colonization Society:*

GENTLEMEN: Your agent has the honor to hand you, herewith, his accounts for the past year, embracing the closing accounts of the third voyage of the ship Golconda, voyage C; the entire accounts of voyage D; together with his account current with the American Colonization Society, as its special agent, in the purchase and shipping of provisions, trade goods, and general outfit for emigrants, under the direction of the Financial Secretary of the Society.

These accounts, together with those heretofore audited and approved by this Board, embrace the operations of your agent for the period of two years, during which time, he has disbursed for the Society somewhat over one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. With the summary of the accounts of the ship for four entire voyages before him, he is enabled to furnish some important statistics of the expense of transporting emigrants at the present rate of charges for provisions, material, labor, &c.

First. The comparative expense of emigration by means of a vessel owned and sailed by the Society, or by charter, will be estimated. The word *estimate* is used, but *stated* or *proved* would more definitely express the meaning, for the figures are all taken from the amounts before you, or on file in the office of the Society. Round numbers are generally used, to make the matter more plain and indelible, but in all outlays, they are outside of the figures in the account. In case any question should arise in the mind of any member of the Board as to the accuracy of the estimates, it might be well to instruct the Committee on Accounts to examine and report thereon.

The first cost of the ship as she came in from sea, after an East India voyage, was \$26,000; repairs deemed necessary for, merely, a freighting vessel, \$4,000, making her actual cost, as such, \$30,000. Additional outlay, to fit her for an emigrant ship, as boats, berths, bulk-heads, ventilators, galley, cambooses, bakery, hatches, privies, water-casks, cans, feeding-utensils, &c., \$5,000; making the round sum of \$35,000. But in making an estimate of

Report of Dr. Hall.

interest and depreciation in value of the ship annually, its cost, as a sailing vessel only, should be the base. Therefore, to begin :

Interest on cost, \$30,000, per annum, \$1,800, or for the two years.....	\$3,600
Depreciation in value, per annum, ten per cent. \$3,000, for two years.....	6,000
Entire bills of repair for two years, including first repair.....	12,000
Provisions, water, fuel, &c., for all on board, \$7,545, or say, \$8,000, per voyage....	32,000
Miscellaneous charges, as insurance, port charges, at home and in Liberia, wages of officers and crew, stevedores, &c., \$6,000 per voyage.....	24,000
Charges of entry and clearance at Charleston and Savannah, for sundry repairs, water, &c., &c., not paid by agent, two years.....	3,337
Making the entire cost of emigrants and freight out and home.....	\$80,937
In comparing, the expenses of owning and chartering, all freight and passage- money home should be deducted, which, for the four voyages, amounts to.....	5,605
	<u>\$75,332</u>

Now for the expenses of charter. And in this, entire accuracy cannot be expected, but the lowest possible rate shall form the basis of our estimate.

At the time of the purchase of the *Golconda*, very many ships, of from eight to sixteen hundred tons, were lying idle in New York and Boston, but not one of the tonnage of the *Golconda*, to say nothing of peculiar fitness for our purpose, could be obtained for the voyage out only, via. Charleston, for less than \$15,000. One of eight hundred tons, and no rate, not insurable, was offered for \$12,000; and \$16,000 was offered for one of twelve hundred tons, and refused. In fact, no ship of the structure and capacity of the *Golconda* could be chartered for even \$15,000. As the price of provisions, material, wages, and common labor has not lessened for the past two years, your agent does not believe that a ship of one thousand tons could at any time, during that period, have been chartered for less than \$15,000. But, that there may be no question or cavil in the matter, he will assume, that a ship, of the capacity of the *Golconda*, could have been chartered, for four voyages during the past two years, for the average sum of \$12,500 per *voyage out*, all foreign port charges paid by the Society.

At that rate, the four charters at \$12,500 would make.....	\$50,000
Provisions, water, fuel, &c., for emigrants alone, \$6,000 per voyage.....	24,000
Specialities for emigrants on each voyage, before enumerated, allowing one- half saved or realized from sale, \$2,500 each voyage.....	10,000
Interest to date on the several charters, averaging ninety days from execution of charter-party, estimated at.....	3,000
One-half of outlay at Charleston or Savannah for port charges.....	1,668
	<u>\$88,668</u>
From which sum take the entire expense of sailing, as above.....	75,332
Leaves a balance in favor of our actual operations for two years of.....	<u>\$13,336</u>

In the mean time, the Society has had a ship under its own control; enjoys the prestige of having a "Colonization Ship;" a reliable, regular

Report of Dr. Hall.

correspondence, under its immediate auspices, has been kept up with Liberia, and the emigrants have enjoyed comforts and conveniences that it would be vain to expect in ordinary chartered ships.

It should be noted, that in this estimate, the salary of your agent is not included, but the ordinary commission of two and a half per cent. on the sum disbursed by him, would more than double his salary, or the same, simply on the outlay for charter and other necessary charges, would more than equal it. Nor has the expense of the extra repairs, remetaling, &c., required tri-annually, been taken into the account. The ship being insured, when sold or lost, it is but fair to calculate the proceeds would meet those extra charges, especially, with the ten per cent. added above, which, if saved and invested, would form a sinking fund with which another vessel could be supplied.

Second. Next comes our estimate of the actual expense of the emigrants out, *per capita*, together with the freight of stores and material for their six months' support in Liberia.

From the gross sum of the two years' expenses of the ship, as above, should be deducted the receipts for freight and passage chargeable, out, \$900, also the surplus stores landed for use of the Society's agent in Liberia, which average about \$1,500 per voyage, making \$6,000 for the four voyages. Deducting the sum of these two items, \$6,900, from the sum above, \$75,332, leaves \$68,432 as the actual net sum for transporting the Society's freight and emigrants for the past two years. The number of emigrants actually sent in the steerage of the ship by the Society is sixteen hundred and eighty-four, making the per capita rate of old and young \$40.64, or, at a rough estimate, as the ages of the emigrants are not at hand, about \$50 per adult, counting two under ten years as one adult. Deducting the freight of the Society, which may be estimated at \$1,800 per voyage, \$7,200 for the four voyages, leaves for passage and feeding of emigrants, with their effects, \$61,222, or a fraction over \$36.35 each, old and young, or say \$45 for the adults.

The expense of feeding the emigrants may be readily estimated. The cost of provisions, water, wood, &c., for all on board, is put down at \$8,000 per voyage. From this deduct \$2,000, estimated as required, for officers and crew, and \$1,500 as the average amount landed as surplus stores, making \$3,500, which leaves for use of emigrants per voyage, \$4,500, or \$18,000 for the four voyages, making the actual cost of provisioning a fraction less than eleven dollars each, old and young. But, it is proper to say, these latter estimates, although believed to be, in the main, correct, may be found to vary in different voyages, or even in a general summary as above; as we cannot come exactly at the cost of provisioning officers and crew, when all hands use the same meats and breadstuffs; and, the quantity of stores landed may also vary materially, depending upon the falling off of emigrants provided for,

Report of Dr. Hall.

and the length of the voyage, as provisions and water are always put on board for sixty days out, and a like passage home, of the ship's company and probable passengers. The average of the passage out direct, falling short of forty days, there should be ever a large surplus of stores.

In closing these estimates and summary of expenses, it is proper to remark, that the most rigid economy has been enforced; and your agent feels bound to acknowledge that his efforts, in that way, have been most earnestly and ably seconded by the late master of the ship, Captain Lovett, who, during his entire service, seems to have considered his own interest and convenience secondary to that of the Society and passengers. The ship has been run as close to the wind as possible, consistent with safety—not a sky-sail or studding-sail on board, or gear with which one could be used. Her chandlery bills, per voyage, have been very low; and her disbursements on the coast, less than those of the Mary Caroline Stevens at any time; in one voyage, falling short of two hundred and fifty dollars, including kroomen's wages and port-charges. And here it may be remarked, that a vessel of her size, in the service of the Society, always light, and often in mere ballast trim, requires less outlay for sails and rigging than one in common freighting-business; and can be run with safety, and would be considered insurable, where she would not be so, fully laden. Another thing is to be considered. In the regular business of the Society, leaving port, as she does, after the spring and autumnal equinoxes, and almost at once getting into the middle latitudes, where storms seldom occur, she is little likely to suffer damages from the weather; and when once in the trades, or on the coast, she may be considered, comparatively, as out of danger. Hence the repeated urgency of your agent that she should run uninsured.

Third. As to the present condition and whereabouts of the ship: She is in Liverpool, undergoing repairs for damages incurred in heavy gales on her passage to that port. On her arrival in the port of Baltimore from her last voyage, having run two years, at which period your agent advised the Board, at the time of her purchase, she would require more extended repairs, together with remetaling, he determining to have her thoroughly examined. (It should be remembered, that at the time or before her purchase, he was not allowed to to open or bore her, but depended solely on a surface examination of her hull, and the testimony of the carpenter by whom she had been examined and repaired for several years. He reported her "a sound ship for one of her age," and so she stood on the books of the Underwriters.) Your agent entered upon this examination with no little anxiety, as the head caulker had informed him, after she had sailed on her last voyage, that he had found several plank under her stern that gave evidence of decay—not firm enough to bear the stroke of the mallet. He, therefore, ordered her to be thoroughly examined fore and aft on each side, in places most subject to decay. The decayed planks

Report of Dr. Hall.

were also stripped from her stern, and pieces were removed amidships on each side, and all proved sound. She was then hoisted on the screw-dock, for the examination of her metal, and inspection by the agents of the Underwriters. The result was a most favorable report; not that "she was a sound ship for one of her age," but "a *sound ship*, and *worthy of confidence*," and so she is now rated in the books of the Underwriters. Her copper, or metal, was pronounced good for one year. One mast was condemned, and replaced by a new one; and the ship was put in good condition for freighting service in every respect, under direction of the inspectors of the port and The American Lloyds.

The Executive Committee had decided not to order her to the coast till Spring, and left it discretionary with the agent to lay her up, till that time or charter her. He decided upon the latter course, and she was taken up for Liverpool, at one thousand five hundred pounds for the voyage out, and subsequently for five hundred pounds home; the sum of which, at the then rate of gold and exchange, would make thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars, of our currency, which, it was thought, would be somewhat remunerative. Previous to her sailing, however, the rate of gold and exchange declined some ten or eleven per cent., rendering it barely possible to make the voyage a saving one. From the report of the master and your agent's correspondents, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of Liverpool, to whose counsel he commended the master, in case of difficulty of any kind, it appears, that the actual damage to the ship has been slight, simply a working of the wood ends, forward and aft, in consequence of very severe gales, with a heavy cargo on board. The survey ordered the ship to be remetaled, and the wood ends and butts iron bolted, above her metal, which, by last advices, was being done, and it was expected she would be loaded forthwith for her voyage home. It would be premature to attempt any estimate of the financial results of this voyage. A profit certainly cannot be expected; but it is believed that any outlay over the income from the voyage will be found in the improved condition of the ship, with a new suit of metal, and additional fastenings, new rigging, and canvass.

Whatever may be the expense incurred by repairs here and in Liverpool, provided she returns safely to port, one thing is certain, that the Society will have a good sound ship, in every way fitted for its service; that, barring accidents, may be run for three years at the same expense per annum, as for the two past; and your agent believes, that she will outlast two more suits of metal after the present, in such service as the Society will require of a ship. It is an old adage among those who know best, that the hull timbers of a ship, sound at six years of age, will outlast all upper works that are likely to be put on her; although we cannot hope, that the *Golconda* will run till she turns to dust bodily, like the "deacon's famous one-horse shay."

It may not be improper to advise the Board that a bill passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, and was only laid over till the

Committees on Accounts and Agencies.

present session in the Senate, that some trifling alterations might be made, which, if it becomes a law, will materially increase the expenses of emigration, and render it almost a necessity that the Society should sail its own ship. The special provisions of the bill require that none but a large vessel can be used in transporting steerage emigrants; that the number, in proportion to the space and tonnage, must be materially lessened; bulk-heads, ventilators, and fixtures materially increased; hospitals for male and female passengers, doctors, nurses, stewards, and stewardesses be provided in due proportion. This all proves the necessity of a large ship, specially fitted for transporting steerage passengers; and when taken into consideration, together with the facts before adduced, that emigration can be more economically carried on by sailing our own ship than by charter, it is devoutly to be hoped that the Golconda may long be available for the purpose. Even in case the funds of the Society should not enable it to make more than one voyage a year, it would be, in all respects, better policy to allow her to lie idle the rest of the time, rather than depend on chartering.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your very obedient servant,

JAMES HALL,
Agent for Ship Golconda.

BALTIMORE, *January 14, 1869.*

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Standing Committee on Accounts Report that they have found the Books of the Society and the Accounts of Dr. Hall, Agent of the ship Golconda, correctly kept and properly vouched, and they recommend that the same be approved.

Mr. Marchant, from the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Standing Committee on Agencies beg leave to offer the following Report: That the Executive Committee of this Society have the subject in charge, and that any further action in the matter should be referred to them.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn, to meet this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

Amendment to Constitution—Auxiliary Societies.

7½ O'CLOCK P. M., January 20, 1869.

The Board met this evening, the President in the chair.

The Report of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read this morning by Mr. Tracy, as Chairman, was taken up, and, after being considered at length, on motion, the Report was accepted and the accompanying resolutions were adopted.

The amendment to Article Fifth of the Constitution, to strike out the words "previous to," and insert in their stead "ending on the day of," proposed and approved at the last meeting, of the Board, was called up, and, on the question being taken, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had occurred to them needing their consideration. On motion the Report was accepted.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Auxiliary Societies, Report: That they perceive with satisfaction the revived and hearty interest now taken by some of these branches of our National Institution in the work which has so long received their support. And so vastly augmented has become the responsibility of the friends of African Colonization, since the desire to emigrate has spread with knowledge of the subject and freedom of choice, that the Parent Society looks with anxiety to its auxiliaries, indulging the earnest desire that they will rally to the duty of the hour and greatly increase their benefactions to this rising and commanding cause. To this end and to assist the American Society in its work, it is of the highest

Committee on Finance—Education in Liberia.

importance that the Auxiliaries should, by full delegations, be represented at the annual meetings. Thus, and thus only, can be secured that intimacy of relationship and thorough understanding of the progress, the wants, and the purposes of colonization enterprise, which is essential to harmony of action and the concentration of all the energies of the friends of the cause.

The many and widely separated parts of the country, where colored men are now residing, indicate the fact that an Auxiliary Society in any State of the Union would find work at its own door, while the renewed devotion to the Union of the whole number of States make the work one of common interest, to which the people of the United States are called by the highest patriotism and enlarged philanthropy. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following, viz:

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance to the successful prosecution of the work, that all the Auxiliaries of this Society should come up to the exigencies of the occasion, by enlarging their contributions and awakening an increased interest in their respective regions; and we recommend the formation of Auxiliary Societies in the States and parts of the country where none now exist, and where it is thought the cause would be thereby promoted.

Mr. Gregory, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read a Report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Samson, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider and devise some method of rendering effective aid, in co-operation with the Government of Liberia, in furnishing additional facilities for general education in the settlements of that Republic.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Malcom, it was

Resolved, That we tender our grateful thanks to Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, for his generous gift of £1,000, for the passage and settlement in Liberia of emigrants selected with reference to their fitness, "to promote the regeneration of Africa."

Resolved, That the Board entertain a grateful sense of the valuable aid afforded the Society by the benefactions of their late colleague, the late Hon. Edward Coles, and of his family.

Letters of apology for absence at this meeting were presented from Edward Coles, Esq., Philadelphia, January 16, and Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Philadelphia, January 18, 1869.

Resolutions of Thanks—Adjournment.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to our President for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Mr. Coppinger for the faithful and acceptable manner in which he has performed the duties of Secretary of this meeting.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the minutes of this evening and devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1870, at twelve o'clock M.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Samson, and then adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

Emigrants Sent by the American Colonization Society.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1820.....	86	1839.....	47	1858.....	167
1821.....	33	1840.....	115	1859.....	248
1822.....	37	1841.....	85	1860.....	316
1823.....	65	1842.....	248	1861.....	55
1824.....	103	1843.....	85	1862.....	65
1825.....	66	1844.....	170	1863.....	26
1826.....	182	1845.....	187	1864.....	23
1827.....	222	1846.....	89	1865.....	527
1828.....	163	1847.....	51	1866.....	621
1829.....	205	1848.....	411	1867.....	633
1830.....	259	1849.....	422	1868.....	453
1831.....	421	1850.....	505		
1832.....	796	1851.....	676	Total.....	12,995
1833.....	270	1852.....	630	The Maryland State Col- onization Society has settled at "Maryland, in Liberia".....	
1834.....	127	1853.....	783		
1835.....	146	1854.....	553		
1836.....	234	1855.....	207		
1837.....	138	1856.....	538		
1838.....	109	1857.....	370	Total.....	14,222

NOTE. The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States, not embraced in the foregoing table, 5,722.

Cost of African Colonization.

The following table will show the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society during the fifty-two years of its existence:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1852.....	\$86,775 74
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1853.....	82,458 25
1823.....	4,758 22	1854.....	65,433 93
1824.....	4,379 89	1855.....	55,276 89
1825.....	10,125 85	1856.....	81,384 41
1826.....	14,779 24	1857.....	97,381 84
1827.....	13,291 94	1858.....	61,820 19
1828.....	13,458 17	1859.....	160,303 23
1829.....	20,295 61	1860.....	104,546 92
1830.....	26,683 41	1861.....	75,479 74
1831.....	32,101 58	1862.....	46,208 46
1832.....	43,065 08	1863.....	50,900 36
1833.....	37,242 46	1864.....	79,454 70
1834.....	22,984 30	1865.....	21,633 37
1835.....	36,661 49	1866.....	59,375 14
1836.....	33,096 88	1867.....	53,190 48
1837.....	25,558 14	1868.....	49,959 52
1838.....	10,947 41		
1839.....	51,498 36	Total.....	2,244,657 77
1840.....	56,985 62	The Maryland State Society, since its organization, received.....	
1841.....	42,443 68		
1842.....	32,898 88		
1843.....	36,093 94		
1844.....	33,640 39	The New York State Society and Pennsylvania Society, during their independent condition, received	
1845.....	56,458 60		
1846.....	39,909 03	The Mississippi Soc'y, during in- dependent operations, received	
1847.....	29,472 84		
1848.....	49,845 91	Making a total to Jan. 1, 1869..	
1849.....	50,332 84		
1850.....	64,973 71		
1851.....	97,443 77		\$2,662,057 10